

as *G. Phoenicis*, either do not belong to this genus or are a distinct species, named provisionally *G. (?) compressa* Fisch.

The most important paper is *Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Gattung Graphiola*. Ed. Fischer, *Bot. Zeit.* 1883, Nos. 45, 46, 47 and 48.

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Parasitic fungi of Missouri.—During the past five or six years the writer has devoted considerable attention to the fungi of Missouri, and during that time, with the assistance of Prof. S. M. Tracy and Rev. C. H. Demetrio, about 400 strictly parasitic species have been taken. Most of the species were taken in the central and southeastern parts of the state and, while no collections of importance were made in the western counties, late observations in these parts have convinced me that here the flora, so far as relates to fungi, is practically the same as that of the more carefully explored region. With very few exceptions, all of the species taken have been preserved either in my own herbarium or that of Mr. Demetrio.

Quite a number of the species have been distributed in Ellis' *North American Fungi* and Winter's *Fungi Europaei et Extra Europaei*. A careful list of all the species, together with their hosts, has lately been prepared, and as it now stands this list includes the following:

Uredineæ, 105 species, divided among the following genera: *Æcidium*, isolated forms, 41; *Cæoma*, 2; *Coleosporium*, 2; *Gymnosporangium*, 1; *Melampsora*, 4; *Peridermium*, 1; *Phragmidium*, 3; *Puccinia*, 33; *Ræstelia*, 2; *Uredo*, 2; *Uromyces*, 14.

Ustilagineæ, 16 species, divided as follows: *Doassansia*, 1; *Entyloma*, 3; *Tilletia*, 2; *Urocystis*, 1; *Ustilago*, 9.

I have several times collected a curious *Ustilago* upon *Polygonum Hydropiper*. The fungus attacks the flowers and greatly distorts them, producing in many cases large black globular swellings. This is probably the same form mentioned by Dr. Farlow (*BOT. GAZETTE*, viii, 277) as resembling *U. Bistortarum* (DC.). What appears to be the same thing has lately been issued in Dr. Winter's *Exsiccatae* under the name *U. Austro-Americana* Spez., from South America.

Peronosporæ, 17 species, distributed as follows: *Cystopus*, 5; *Peronospora*, 11; *Phytophthora*, 1.

Erysipheæ, 24 species, upon 47 hosts, as follows: *Erysiphe*, 3; *Microsphaera*, 8; *Phyllactinia*, 1; *Podosphaera*, 1; *Sphaerotheca*, 5; *Uncinula*, 6.

Imperfect forms, nearly 200 species, so called, divided among the following genera: *Asterina*, *Cercospora*, *Cladosporium*, *Coniothyrium*, *Cylindrosporium*, *Diplodia*, *Entomosporium*, *Gleosporium*, *Ramularia*, *Septoria*, etc.

The remainder of the list, some 35 species or more, is made up of members of the following genera: *Epichloe*, *Leptosphaeria*, *Phyllachora*, *Sphaerella*, *Taphrinia*, etc.—B. T. GALLOWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

The black maple.—Last fall I contributed to an horticultural journal